

sucker roots are arranged from below to above
but the contrary. A. H. W.

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About Clover.

NORTH BARRINGTON, N. H.—I have a piece of ground that I wish to dress with green manure, and think of raising clover; would like your opinion of the time of sowing the clover to plough in next year. I thought of sowing it immediately after haying, but have been told it would winter kill if allowed to get bare slightly started before cold weather. Please let me know if that is so, and also the amount to sow on an acre, and oblige.

A FARMER.

Clover may be sown broadcast either in August or September, but much better and surer early in the spring with the seed of the cereal grains or the legumes, and greatly to the benefit of the soil. It is sown by itself. The quantity of seed required to sow an acre depends on the kind of soil. On well-prepared lands, ten or twelve pounds of seed will frequently give a full covering to the land, but on heavy soils it may be necessary to sow as much as twenty bushels of seed to the acre. When sown with the grasses four to six pounds on the first, and eight to twelve pounds on the last soil, will suffice. An additional amount of seed, as in the case of grass, may be sown in the spring, and in consequence of multiplying the number of stalks; and for this purpose, as well as to ensure it on every spot on the field, it should always be liberally sown. The covering, like that of the grass seed, will be very early in the spring or when sown in the fall, and the kind of soil will be sown well-pulverized grounds, and followed by rains, it will germinate freely without harrowing. When sown in the fall, in the latter part of September, frequent complaints are made that it fails to catch. This arises on account of insufficient moisture, and can be obviated by first soaking the seed to supply the necessary humidity, without the necessity of harrowing. The seed will absorb imbibible water by absorption completely from 48 to 72 hours, in the following percentages: Mustard, 8; buckwheat, 47; beans, 96 clover, 44; turnip, 100; peas, 100; rye, 68; peas, 107. Many take no heed of the condition of the soil or of the depth the seed should be planted; the amount of moisture has a great influence. The great difference in the quantity of water absorbed by mustard and clover seed is worthy of notice, and explains why mustard will secure a good catch even in dry weather, as a small amount of moisture is necessary for it to germinate, whereas clover, like the grass seed, will not germinate unless the moisture which so frequently falls must be added to ensure certainty of a catch. There is an article on clover in THE WEEKLY REGISTER, which will give you some of its other points of value.

The Smut of Wheat.

Professor H. B. Gage, in his *Wheat and Agricultural Culture* describes in the Northwest Farmer how smut grows in wheat, as follows:

The term smut is popularly applied to two quite different diseases of the wheat plant, in this country it generally means a disease which leaves the wheat nearly as healthy as when sown, but filled with a black and stinking dust; this is the one most frequently referred to by a Wyoming inquirer as being "really a disease of the wheat." It is, doubtless, however, well to say that the wheat smut of the books, and also of the English farmers, is a different disease, and is caused by a black, dusty powder, and is known in some parts of this country as black, black blast, black blight, or black smut. The smut of the books is generally known in England as blight or stinking smut, and under these it has often been described as a disease of the roots of wheat, and of animals and man, is the result of the growth of a parasitic plant.

The other parasitic, known to botanists as *Tilletia caries*, consists of slender threads of microscopic size which insinuate themselves between the cells of the wheat, and draw the plant, drawing therefrom the nutrient matters, and thereby reducing considerably the general vitality of the wheat. The wheat, under such an ordinary plant consists of a great number of cells, each resembling a microscopic bladder, filled with a watery fluid, and containing various substances. Were our eyes stronger the interior of a young wheat plant would appear not much unlike a barrel, having empty or vacant spaces between one cell and another, and the cells themselves growing up between the potatoes in the barrel and drawing nourishment from them, we will find that the parasitic plant, *Tilletia caries*, smut parasite attacks the wheat plant. The parasite, however, not content with growing in between the cells of the wheat, it penetrates the cells, and actually penetrates them, thrusting in branches and suckers here and there in order to more certainly draw the nutrient matter from them.

When the wheat begins to head, the parasite threads push their way into the young kernels, and as the wheat grows, the threads of the parasite reaches its highest development, and produces an abundant crop of its minute black spores, which are blown about by the wind. A wheat kernel thus filled with spores is generally a little shorter and thicker than a healthy grain, and is much heavier than a healthy grain. Nothing it is most offensive odor is given off by the black, dusty mass of the interior. Now, if we put a kernel of wheat thus smutted in a glass of water, we shall see that it is made up of round bodies, the individual spores, which in these low plants are called spores, and in the higher plants are called spores. When the smutted grain is broken, as

as it grew. This accords with results of investigations made some years since in Europe by Dr

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for breeding purposes or eggs for hatching. We by no means undervalue the labors of this class. They, by the introduction of and propagation of improved breeds, have greatly improved the poultry stock of the country, as breeders of thoroughbred cattle have the live cattle of the country.

It is essential for the best success of the enterprise that it should lie within the dairy belt which, in this country, extends from the 40th to the 45th parallels of latitude. On the mountainsides, in the highlands, the dairy industry extends farthest north, a region abounding in good grass and in brooks fed by living springs, or by the melting snow and ice of mountain peaks, will be suitable for co-operative dairy work. A cheese or butter factory, as a rule, starts with one man, who feels the need of a better method of making, and then he organizes a dairy. The inauguration of the creamery system is credited to a single person—Jesse Williams, a prosperous farmer, living near Rome, N. Y., no farther back than 1850. In 1850, he was the first to make the milk of his farm was brought to his father's house, to

save labor and to gain his father's skill in making a first-rate article of cheese. Other neighbors

were attracted to the place by the same motives, and the dairyman was not likely to be deceived. Almost any good dairymaid, of well-established reputation for first-rate dairy products, can be taught to make butter and cheese by the methods of running a dairy factory. It is somewhat of an accident that the dairymaid is not furnishing all the material and buying all the milk and marketing the products. This would be safe and profitable for the dairyman, and would be what were necessary to give full employment to the dairy factory. But in the average dairymaid community the dairymaid is not a free laborer, where every tub stands on its own bottom, and the dairymaid is not a free laborer in the dairies, there is likely to be difficulty in arranging the price of milk and other details on a satisfactory basis. The dairymaid is not a free laborer, the patrons of the institution to withdraw patronage, and the dairymaid is not a free laborer. It is the safer and wiser way to form a joint stock company, and to have a majority of the stock owned by the dairymaid, and to have the dairymaid to the factory company. Then, if there be fair management at the factory, the dairymaid will be able to get the best price for the milk by the methods of the directors or managers. The position of the dairymaid will be improved, the vote of the stockholders, and the losses and profits will be fairly divided among them.

The dairymaid is not a free laborer, and butter making requires skilled labor, and it is essential that the dairymaid should be one who has had ample experience—an education in it. Fortunately the system

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Scientific Pig Feeding.

ample time to visit a dairy region where the factory system is in successful operation, and endeavor to master all the details of the business, so far as to know the costs of the necessary buildings and of the apparatus for making the best dairy products, available in the country going on in the associated dairy business, and it will cost but little more to visit a region where the business means than to purchase apparatus and to adopt plans that the business has outgrown.

It is not necessary to visit many of our dairy districts in the older States, "a consumption devoted to be wished." Any one familiar with the dairy business in the United States, is pained on visiting a region where the methods of the age of homespun are still in use, and the heaviest burdens come upon the wives and mothers. In the factory system there is no such thing as freedom from the factory, but shine and gladness in rural homes.—Country Gentleman.

Save One Good Seed.

When whole corn was fed the gain in weight was much less than when meal was used: yet

severely denounced that kind of selling bad, or inferior seed. The farmer's life is hard enough, all know, and the margin for a living profit on his seed is small. If he is to be able to afford to plant two or three times over because he was sold bad seed, it becomes laborious in the extreme to get a crop that is not only profitable but able to boot. When it is done intentionally the selling of seed that is known to be bad is one of the most heinous crimes that a man can commit. But just there is the rub. All men do not know how to harvest and save seed, nor do all men know how to plant seed. It is not fair to be indiscriminately without regard to its quality, to sell seed that is known to be bad. The excuse it was raised by themselves from their own care, they naturally infer that it is not only good, but it is the best seed that can be had, therefore—and it is a natural one too—they not only do not know how to harvest and save seed, but they do not know how to plant it. The result is that they are not only ruining their own reputation, but hurting their customers beyond computation. It is not fair to sell seed that is known to be bad, without more ado, plants when he gets ready, be the soil and weather propitious or not; it is not fair to sell seed that is known to be bad, without another two shawls, and the rain will wash it out of the ground, and the farmer will be ruined. Therefore, the fault was in the seed; he is quite sure of it, and so goes for the man who sold it to him. The man who sold it to him says, "I sold it to him." So and so says none of his other customers make any complaint, and, for the matter, he is not a farmer himself, and, for he tested it, that he

No product of the farm sells more readily in the city markets, nor for a better price in proportion

planter. We can do this, and just now is the time to do this; too late now. If you have there will be one bushel of seed saved when not more than a pound will be wanted for planting, and what is left will be sold for seed. If you have more than the best only should be saved, and that very carefully; that what is saved and intended for seed should be thoroughly cleaned and kept, and be well selling tested.

We can recommend, too, that no man put too much seed in a bushel, and that he should not buy all his seed either of one kind or of one man or district. Buy only seed that has been planted in the best soil, and that has been raised when the weather was the best, and that has been raised when the soil is in proper condition for growing at the proper depth." (Colman's Rural World).

Drying the Cow.

Mr. Henry Stewart, a man of large experience in dairy matters, in a letter to a contemporary discussing the question of drying cows from milk before calving, remarks some erroneous notions on the subject. He says:

"It is a common error, based upon the fact that, but this is injurious, because the calf may suffer instead of the milk secretion. The only way is to

ely upon nature, supplying such food as is required and giving no other. Cornmeal, and bran only should be used, and this should be given; and whatever milk is produced should be drawn with regularity, the udder being drained several times a day. If the cow has but a little milk in the udder in the hope to dry the cow. This will not do with large milkers, as it clogs the milk ducts and engorges the very small milk glands. It is better to keep the cow milking, are in active stimulation, and thus gives these very sensitive organs a severe shock, which may result in an attack of target, or may even result in mastitis. Therefore, by every effort whatever to check the milk secretion, but at the same time not to encourage it by the use of sloppy food; also to avoid all inflammatory conditions of the udder.

time, labor nor money, and with the certainty that the half-grown chicks will sell for three times the

be kept loose, free and cool, if necessary, by the use of small doses of Epsom or Glauber salts, for the purpose of procuring prompt evacuation of the bowels. Lastly, all fussing should be avoided; the cow should not be annoyed by extra care or attention, and she should be allowed to rest as much as possible, and avoid all that is otherwise, the owner of the valuable animal should leave the rest to the veterinarian. It is not too early to begin to feed after all, if we do not foolishly interfere with her.

—Indiana Farmer.

August Chickens.

While it is a rule to have the larger portion of the broods hatched early in the spring, for various reasons it is an advantage to have some hatched out in August. Hatched at this season of the year they grow very rapid, and as it is a season when the flies and gnats are numerous, they are less liable to raise chicks. As it does early in spring, and the water being warm a very much larger proportion of them live than in the spring. The first of the August chick will usually begin to lay in February, which is a time when the pullets from early chicks begin to lay. Thus the August chicks will lay a full supply of eggs. Thus the August chicks will be able to supply the place of the early chicks in deficiency, and when they begin to set the pullets from early chicks will again begin to lay. Thus by having a few August chicks, the supply of eggs during the winter and spring will be more uniform.

many ornamental hedges, that, to maintain their appearance in all the beauty they so largely admit of, two prunings are necessary, and the American arbutus-vitae should be trimmed in the latter part of June or the beginning of July, when they have attained their full growth. The second pruning is in October or November, after the second growth of the season is over. It probably costs less to trim a hedge than to plant it, and it is due to the fact that it cuts early, while the roots are still supple and soft, the work is done very rapidly, and the hedge is left in a neat, compact condition with the second trimming. When only one cutting is done, and this left until late in the spring or early in the summer, the hedge is left very hard, and is never finished so evenly and beautifully. Indeed, when cut, it should have an opportunity to grow again before the next pruning. Until a hedge attains an age when it can make care of itself, so far as the grass and weeds are concerned, it must be kept free of them. The weeds, etc., should be regularly removed, and the ground beneath forked up. This will add strength to the roots, and the hedge will be able to grow and expand, which will enable the trimmer to give

The process of setting cabbage by the acre can be facilitated by taking up the plants and pre-

What Farmers Should Know.

The factory system has worked a revolution in these making in this country, but it has not done so much for butter making. The bulk of cow butters is still made in the home, and it is probable why it probably will continue to be. The skim-milk is of great value for feeding pigs and for other purposes, while the whey from these is of little or nothing. The dairy system of butter making is not well adapted to the home, and to uniform product, but there is another difficulty to be taken into account, which is the loss from burning the cream from a great number of cows scattered over a large tract of land.

Correspondent of the Popular Science News tells one how to remove glass stoppers from bottles. Attach one end of a stout cord to something firm and once around the neck of the bottle, hold the other end with your thumb and pull it down and move the bottle rapidly back and forth. The liquid will readily heat the glass enough to expand it just where it is needed.

All horticulturists are agreed as to the practical necessity of picking up and destroying the wormy apples as fast as they fall. This is the commonest and most effective method of preventing insects fall to the ground. In some orchards birds are allowed to run, and do good work in this respect.

The question is often asked: "How does deep

wo or three hundred nearly mature apples, hereby rendering them more or less unsalable, the importance of destroying the wormy windfall is more fully felt. At the season at all events, becomes once apparent.

It is more difficult to keep the garden clean at his season than at any other. Many farmers, whose gardens are promising until haying and mowing begins, find the neglect of the garden during this busy season is over, are too far gone to be saved. So soon as any crop is ripe, the ground should be cleared and either ploughed or cultivated sufficiently to destroy weeds. After early weeding, the land should be kept very foul, and made much work for another year.

Musty grain, totally unfit for use and which can scarcely be ground, may be rendered sweet and

the East. Professor Mapes, a large market gardener, had had his ground underdrained and subsoiled, and his crops, where he could, were multi-

penetrate through the husks of the wheat, and in the worst cases it does not extend through the part which lies immediately under the skin. In the hot water and the dry weather, the grain cracks on the surface, so that they can be removed and the remaining wheat is effectually cleaned from all impurities without any loss. It must be completely and thoroughly dried afterward.

Trees which were transplanted this year should be watered liberally during the hot, dry weather this summer. Much the land (if it has not already

Intestinal worms are parasites developing themselves in all domestic animals, each necessa-

The soap suds which is left after washing clothes is excellent for trees, and they should have it through the summer. Carrying water is hard work and expensive, but a few dollars spent in this way would save the lives of a large proportion of the newly planted trees which annually die during the drought in their first summer. It is required that the water be in a very small quantity, and that it be applied to the very small spaces of ground, and where the water has to be carried most persons get tired or discouraged before the work is effectually done.

but it is only when these appear among the dung that we can speak with certainty on this point, and especially when

more than three or four times during the summer. It is worse than folly to slander and criminate nurserymen as cheats and scoundrels because of loss for which they are in no way responsible. Good trees will grow, and the grower will be frequently taken care of, but unfortunately they are very frequently sadly abused and neglected.

Now is the time to watch the strawberry plants. Keep them clean, do not let the runners have free privilege, and water them occasionally.

Pruning tomatoes is a profitable practice in most cases. The process, with judicious pruning, is not only a means of increasing the yield, but will answer the purpose admirably.

The effect of castration, in reference to its action as a modifier of the character, is so well known

gured at all. On rich soils tomatoes tend to run to vines. This rampant growth should be checked by pinching the growing tips. If the plant is to be left on the branches, only the fruiting should be done early, just as soon as the fruit begins to show. If the plant is to be pulled, it is better to pull it before the fruiting begins. In some soils and in some situations pinching is not necessary.

Now is the time to pot flowers for winter blooming. Do not start too rapidly when filled with seed, and young geraniums, tuchsias, begonias, etc., will flower more freely than those started in the usual way. Do not start plants from shoots that have not bloomed; pinch off buds and pull off lower leaves, leaving only two or three leaves on the stem. Water sparingly and keep it moist. Shade them from the sun until they show signs of growth. If the leaves drop, that is a sign that the seeds are not good. If the plant is not growing, the plant is dying. In three weeks there ought to be enough roots formed for them to be transplanted into small pots. Lift them very carefully and do not let the roots of them lie in rich soil. Keep them well watered and shaded from strong heat for several days.

There is no better habit that a dairyman can get into than that of keeping a scrap-book. There

Time to begin preaching seed corn sernous agn. If you have not a patch growing solely for seed and receiving special care, one of the most important duties of this month is to go through the field, select the earliest ripening ears, and mark them by tying a string around them, so that they may be carefully picked out at husking time. Mark them out so that you can make a further selection after husking.

An ounce of saltpetre in a gallon of water is recommended as a preventative againt squash rocers. Pour it over the plants as soon as they appear above ground. Repeat three or

are not to be found in any one or two publications. The rule of the farm-house should

into cool dry storage at once. They are worth saving this year.

Most of the farm devoted to pasturage is no less important than the cultivated fields, yet it is often totally neglected from one year's end to the next, excepting the work of keeping the fences in repair.

If the pasture becomes burnt out and runs short, a little green corn for the cattle.

And A. J. and I have been very busy by the production of butter than the best bullock can earn by the production of beef in a like time. Such a bullock as I have now, will give me, in the first month, at the rate of twenty-five cents per pound, amounts to \$4.17 per month. A good, thirty bullock will give me, in the first month, at the same rate, \$6.25 per month, which, at six cents per pound on foot, will amount to \$3 per month. It may be that the scrub

The London circulars give the European con-

Cows that are watered from stagnant ponds or from wells in the barnyard will give milk more or less tainted, and from which it is impossible to make the best butter. So large a part of milk is water that the drink of the cow is of quite as much importance as the feed she receives.

The colt should be handled while running with the mare. It is a great mistake to let colts graze.

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and. Fowls may be weaned when from four to five months old. They and their mothers should be separated and placed in lots out of sight of each other, and young birds should be fed with corn at three or four wetters or drywets to keep them tame. They should have good pastures and be allowed to drink freely. They should be temporarily stinted for the purpose of drying up their milk.

Not a good time to bull sell or refuse potatoes for the fowls that are confined to limited runs. They make a good and cheap food for the fowls, but are again a waste of money if given every other day and not more than will be eaten and clean.

Not a good early pullets take a notion to lay this month furnish them with nice new nests in which to begin house. This is the way H. A. Green, of New York, writes to me. He says, "I have taken together one-half inch apart, making the axes of any desired size, and then nail them to the floor, leaving a space of about two and a half feet from the floor."

They kill many insects, and do the orchards and gardens a great deal of good.

Cooked food answers as well for poultry as for other domestic animals.

Fowls cannot endure damp floors beneath the roosts and are very susceptible.

THE WEEKLY GLOBE

CLUB LIST.

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Boston Weekly Globe.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 19, 1884.

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We wish every subscriber would act as agent to secure subscribers to THE WEEKLY GLOBE. Democrats should remember that in doing all they can to increase its circulation they are contributing to the election of a Democratic president. Push THE GLOBE everywhere; ask everybody to subscribe. Agents' rates and sample copies sent free upon application.

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We respectfully ask subscribers to forward lists of names of Democrats who are not subscribers to THE WEEKLY GLOBE. We will send free sample copies to such names as soon as they are received. In no way can the good cause of Democracy be advanced so profitably as by the circulation of a sound Democratic weekly like THE GLOBE. Send all the names you can.

HOW TO REMIT, ETC.

THE WEEKLY GLOBE is sent everywhere in the United States and Canada, one year, free of postage, for only \$2.00, six copies for only \$5.00. All subscriptions should be sent by postal order registered letter, or draft on New York or Boston, though, if more convenient for the sender, postage stamps will be accepted. When stamps are sent they should be of the denomination of one, two or three cents.

To ensure immediate attention and prompt answers, all letters should be addressed to "THE WEEKLY GLOBE, Boston, Mass." Every letter and postal card should bear the full name of the writer, his post office, county and State. Every notice of change of residence should give former as well as present address, and both in full. Every notice to discontinue should give the town county and State to which the paper is being sent. All copies lost in the mails will be duplicated free of expense.

When postage stamps are sent they should not be registered. All exchange newspapers and magazines should be addressed simply, "Lock Drawer 5220, Boston, Mass." Sample copies are free.

WAR IN THE EAST.

As far as can be judged from exceedingly contradictory reports, France and China have at length reached the point of war, all efforts to make a satisfactory adjustment of the Tonquin difficulties having failed.

Briefly stated, China claims a suzerainty over certain small provinces in Tonquin immediately south of and bordering on the Chinese empire. France claims that the province which is in dispute, that of Anam, is in no sense a vassal of China.

China asserts that until the discovery by a Frenchman in her employ that the Red river, running through Anam into Chinese territory, was navigable and consequently valuable as a water way, France laid no claims to Anam.

Under one pretext or another, however, France has persisted and has strengthened her grip on Anam, obtained through that excuse, despite the repeated protests of China, and matters have drifted from bad to worse. Neither side can now honorably retreat. Hence the necessity for war.

France will labor under great difficulties in carrying her point. All her troops must be transported thousands of miles before reaching the scene of action, while those of China are comparatively close at hand.

Moreover, China is now provided with the most approved instruments of warfare, her troops are acculturated, the people of the provinces are said to incline toward her with their sympathies, and everything would seem to require a tremendous expenditure of energy, life and money on the part of France before she can have won what she seeks.

The sympathies of lookers-on will naturally go out toward China, inasmuch as the French have shown a presumptuous arrogance, and a disposition to take that to which China would certainly seem to have a prior right.

DREADFUL CONFIRMATIONS.

The most dreadful suspicions concerning events which occurred on the retreat of the Arctic voyagers seem about to be confirmed.

Our despatches show that not only was the body of Private HENRY resorted to as a means of prolonging life, but that those of others met the same treatment.

It is difficult to believe that these things could have occurred without the knowledge of Lieutenant Greeley; yet there is every reason to look upon him as a gentleman of honor who would not wilfully mistake the facts in any case.

The only explanation with the information now at hand is that he was unaware of the methods resorted to by his fellows to appease their gnawing, deadly hunger.

The whole story is inexpressibly sad and mournful, and one which it is firmly hoped may never be paralleled.

SOLDIERS' REUNIONS.

Three years ago a correspondent of a New York paper, in writing up the annual reunion of the Army of the Potomac Society, said that the interest in the soldier reunions was falling off, and in a few years they would become obsolete. But a glance at the daily papers of today shows the falsity of such a statement. Not only is there a larger attendance and increasing interest at the reunions of the old soldiers, but nearly every military organization that did service in the late war has formed an association and is holding annual meetings.

The interest in these reunions will continue to increase, and never diminish until the last veteran is mustered out. And why not? What class of men have a better right to meet each other, year by year, and recount the stirring memories of the past, touch elbow and elbow again, and "crutch in hand fight their battle o'er again." They can recount the incidents of camp life, the irksome drills, the fatiguing police duty, the tour of guard duty, and the pleasant sojourns around the camp fire, when with song and story the long evening was whittled away, and at taps each soldier sought his blanket to dream of home and loved ones. They can tell the story of the march, the picket, the skirmish line and the deadly battle, the sufferings in hospital and prison pen. All these are pictures in the chambers of memory that time can never efface. And these reunions call them out from the misty past, and the years of soldier life are lived o'er again.

Aside from the fraternal spirit which these reunions engender, they present an object lesson to the youth of today, who are enabled to meet the

men face to face who performed such an important part in securing to this country a race redeemed, a flag unsullied, and the union of States unbroken.

By all means, then, let these veteran reunions be kept up. Though the numbers will decrease in the years to come, the respect for the veteran will increase, and the citizen of the future will honor the gray hairs of the soldier of the past.

THE EFFECT ON ENGLAND.

That is something which all Americans and all Irish-Americans who have affection and patriotism for their adopted country need to consider.

The London Standard has commented on the proceedings of the convention just closed in a not friendly spirit. It says that Englishmen cannot afford to be indifferent to those proceedings, and that it is such movements as this in the United States and the money collected here which keep up the agitation in Ireland. If it were not for these the Standard declares that Ireland would have been quiet long ago.

This is almost the first indication there has been that the eyes of the English are bright enough to see where the Irish cause is getting its best help. They have been half-draft on the subject of dynamite and O'DONOVAN ROSSA. They have intimated that we ought to have stricter laws on the subject of explosives and that we ought to suppress the dynamite crank. And all the time they failed to see that the dynamite crowd had little or no legitimate connection with the Irish cause, and was hardly acknowledged by its leaders. They seemed to have no idea of the force of the quiet organization and agitation that have been going on.

Now it has suddenly dawned upon them that there may be something in this, don't you know, and before very long they will probably be as excited over Irish meetings and speeches as we have been over suspected dynamite plots and infernal machines. They have really much more to fear from such fair, upright and legitimate means as the League convention than they have from any other foreign measures. They seem to be about to discover that fact.

What will be the result? It is a question which every patriotic citizen should consider. But whatever conclusion he may reach on the subject no such citizen will think for a moment that the freedom of speech and assembly granted by the United States should be in the least curtailed, or that the universal sympathy for Ireland should be in the least weakened.

A CANDID ACKNOWLEDGMENT.

United States Commissioner JOHN I. DAVENPORT, in his "History of the Money Letter," says THE GLOBE a compliment, which, though deserved, could hardly have been expected of a political opponent.

Commissioner DAVENPORT in various portions of the work calls attention to the zeal exhibited by THE GLOBE in attempting to ascertain the genuineness of the letter, and its efforts later on to discover those who had forged it.

Speaking of the action of this paper on receiving the letter by telegraph Commissioner DAVENPORT calls attention to the fact that "THE GLOBE took the exceedingly fair and unusual course of sending a telegram to the National Committee, asking if the letter could be relied upon as genuine."

THE GLOBE always endeavors to obtain for its readers the exact facts in every case and in every matter published. The MONEY letter happens to have been an illustration of that fact which came under Commissioner DAVENPORT's notice.

UNPLEASANT RESULTS.

Bickerings and jealous and fault-finding become twice as repulsive when they appear as the crowning results of months of heroism in the Arctic regions, and of a brave and determined search after the lost GREELEY party.

The rumors of disagreement among the members of the GREELEY expedition, the Neptune expedition, of favoritism and ignorance—if nothing worse—on the part of HAZEN, and other dark and unpleasant hints, make it look as if there would be another of those interminable congressional investigations.

How many of those charges have their origin in actual truth, and how many in the jealousy between the members of the war and navy departments, even a congressional investigation cannot unravel.

Even leaving out of question all the charges of cannibalism, there have already been dark hints enough about the condition of affairs in the several recent expeditions to amirch the reputations of most of the men holding important positions on them.

But until there is every evidence of their truth there are not worthy of much credence. There has not been enough kindly feeling shown in the first days of the return to give these charges the appearance of entire disinterestedness.

RAPID GROWTH.

Those Western towns that grew up at raachorse speed will have to yield the palm to Glade City, a new oil town of Pennsylvania.

Two weeks ago it was a barren piece of land, surrounded by woodlands and farms, shunned alike by the farmer and the oil operator.

Now it has, among other evidences of growth and prosperity, three hotels and thirty restaurants.

It took but two or three days to put up seventy buildings. It requires six stage lines to carry the travel between the new "city" and the nearest town, two miles distant.

Where is the place in Wisconsin, Dakota, or Kansas that would dare to "hold a candle" to this petroleum prodigy?

CLOSE OF THE CONVENTION.

The Irish convention came to a close Thursday, after having taken action which will continue to redound to Ireland's benefit long after the participants have gone their various ways and returned to their wonted avocations.

What wisest action could have been taken than that adopted it is difficult to see. The convention was a tremendous moral force, and every ounce of that force was cordially given to support Ireland's noble son, CHARLES STEWART PARNELL. There was no faltering, no hesitation, no half-way work, no bickerings, no division of energies. Every delegate in the convention realized the importance of strong, concerted action, and joined with his fellows in taking it.

The resolutions adopted have a genuine ring in energy and point well worthy our own revolutionary fathers. Nay, why should they not be? Both emanated from minds opposed to the same oppressor and from men seeking the same end—liberty.

The great meeting at the Mechanics' Institute formed a fitting finale to the business sessions

previously held at Faneuil Hall. The exercises there were of that patriotic character and fervor which can ensue, only when the people are aroused and in earnest.

Friends of Ireland may well congratulate themselves that, in the convention now past, the cause to them so dear has received a strong, well-directed, lasting benefit.

NEEDLESS FOREST FIRES.

It cannot be too often repeated that there is no necessity for a great part of the forest fires which at this season and from now on to October are so liable to be started, and that consume such a vast amount of timber and of what is on the way to become timber.

They are almost always the result of carelessness, either in throwing away lighted cigars or knocking out half-burned tobacco from pipes, or in leaving camp-fires without putting them out thoroughly. Old half-decayed stumps or logs are often taken for the back-ground of such fires, and in that kind of wood a spark is very apt to lurk, hiding its time.

In old and especially in resinous forests the soil itself is apt to become a sort of punk that will hold and conceal fire for a long time. Then, again, many of the most destructive conflagrations are started by sparks from locomotives; and there is no good reason why, especially at this time of year, they should not be required to carry spark arresters, and then our arrangements for prompt detection and extinction are far from being as thorough as they should be.

A small part of the value of the timber which is burned every year—experts say that it reaches up into the hundreds of millions—would provide fire patrols and maintain the wide roads which in continental Europe are kept open and clear of everything that can spread fire.

To be sure such roads are there used for the ordinary care and working of a forest as well as for putting out fires; but they would no doubt pay well for the latter purpose alone.

We shall need before long all the good timber we can get, and we can't afford any preventable waste of it.

SWINDLING SCHEMES.

A new device for making small stealings has been hit upon by a shrewd fellow who has been working the Hudson river towns for some time.

He has a "magnetic" manner, a whole-hearted, hale-fellow-well-met air, is bluff, frank and jovial, and has the appearance in small towns in the role of a machine operator.

He would buy liberal supplies of the storekeepers, and be so hearty and honest and "magnetic" that when it appeared he had forgotten his purse, but would be on shore again in a short time, of course it was "all right." Only, he didn't come.

His scheme was quite a commentary on the instinctive trust which the hearty, friendly, jovial manner always inspires. As a swindling device it was almost equal to that of the man and woman who appeared in numerous small towns, one after another, apparently as strangers. They entered society, made many friends, met, courted, were married, and had lots of wedding presents. Then they tried it on the next town, and got more wedding presents.

The scheme of another young man who tried the repentant stunner device was also very successful. He strayed into churches, became deeply repentant, got all the good people interested in him, had much trouble over his soul and his sins, was taken into their homes, and slid out much richer than when he slid in.

The three schemes all worked well and showed how easily most people can be touched in the spots of good fellowship, romance or sentiment. They also show how much harder a natural-born rogue will work to get a precarious living dishonestly than he will to get a sure one in a square way.

That enterprising woman in New York who has contracted to supply a Paris millinery firm with 40,000 bird-skins at forty cents each, for which she pays ten cents each, certainly has the "business faculty" well developed. It really looks as if there were only just so much business ability spread through the feminine sex, and when some woman appears with an unusual amount she evidently has several other women's share, and they have to suffer for her brilliancy.

To what a pass has the House of Hanover come when its heir apparent makes a bid for the good-will and practically the support of the working classes, as the Prince of Wales has done through their chief newspaper organ. Or, to speak more accurately, to what importance the working classes have lifted themselves when he considers it wise to make known that he believes in a set of views which he has reason to consider would be popular among them.

There doesn't seem to be a very high opinion down in Mexico of the dignity and security of American citizenship. Three or four offences against it have come to light within as many weeks. The latest is that of the mayor of Calera, who arrested twelve Americans, convicted and sentenced them without a trial. It is about time for a change to come over the spirit of small Mexican authorities.

A former Western Union telegraph operator, now engaged in other business, says that he shall vote for BLAINE because he feels constrained to stand by his party, but that telegrams from BLAINE which passed through his hands in the famous "paper circuit" business make him feel very charitably disposed toward other Republicans who cannot vote for the "Plumed Knight."

Premier FERRY has a fine sense of humor. He remarked to the Chamber of Deputies that the other given to Admiral LESPES to destroy the forts at Lee-Lung did not signify that France was at war with China. An act of international comity, probably.

That game of chess which was begun last February between the clubs of Vienna and Paris is still going on. The contestants have taken a vacation of two months, and will begin again in September. Perhaps that is amusement, but it has all the credentials of hard work.

Lieutenant GREELEY makes another denial of the story of cannibalism. There could certainly have been nothing of the sort within his knowledge, and whatever there was probably was discovered surreptitiously by individual men.

It has taken New Jersey to reveal a suit against two women on the ground that they were witches. In proportion to its size New Jersey can furnish the most astonishing products of any State in the Union.

The Dubuque Herald declares that the Republican revolt is spreading in Iowa and that it is sure to grow. The solid West has been the foundation of Mr. BLAINE's hope. But even the West

is beginning to falter here and there. This condition of affairs in Iowa is very like that of several other States. And it is that region that General BUTLER's candidacy is going to help the Democratic ticket. The votes which he will draw, coupled with the Republican defections, will make several of those Western States a good deal more than just simply doubtful.

NOTES OF THE WEEK.

Chicago News: A canvasser for "The Life of Blaine" has just attempted suicide. The people wouldn't take Blaine's life, so he sought to take his own. The example is a noble one, but it is feared the rest of the book agents will not follow it.

New York Sun: The possibility of the election going to the House adds interest to a contest as peculiar as the famous run between Jackson, Adams, Crawford and Clay, sixty years ago. New Orleans Picayune: The prospects are that there will be a speaker on every stump in Ohio this fall. Ohio should not be doubtful.

When a Philadelphia friend chided his daughter for allowing a young gentleman visitor to kiss her, she replied with some spirit, so the Chronicle says: "I couldn't help it, sir. After he kissed me the first time I told him to stop it, and he didn't mind me at all." And the next day, when her father brought home a base ball catcher's mask and told her to wear it when her young gentleman friend called, she was mean enough to call him a hateful old thing, and to declare that if it wasn't for the fact that it would make a good bustle she would smother it in the stove.

When lovely woman takes a notion With a brick to hit a cat, A burning house, a raging ocean, Were a far safer spot than that.

There is no end to the superstitions of gamblers, neither is there to those of nervous politicians.

It is related that on the day the Congressional committee were hurling the pension case of General Ward B. Burnett, aged 74, who was so victorious in the Mexican war, he died. Suddenly they were startled by the unexpected entrance of Mr. Burnett. Gazing around for an instant with a dazed, sorrowful air, he advanced a step nearer, saying bravely, with wondrous paths in his voice, "Gentlemen, you can fight him no longer; he is gone." Then the brave-hearted wife burst into tears. In the silence which followed, one or two of the committee moved uneasily or coughed, to hide the emotion that could hardly be restrained.

The President of the United States cannot draw his salary until four persons have pondered over the subject and signed their names.

The Blaine party is "carrying" more States on paper than it will at the polls.

"Oh, yes," said the old farmer; "I nearly discovered perpetual motion once. I tried to make a three-legged milking stool. I kept getting those legs to make it stand even. Just try it yourself, and you will understand something about perpetual motion."

Mr. St. John once saved a small colored boy from starving in Illinois, and was tried for it under the Logan slave law.

Louisville Courier-Journal: Mr. St. John, the prohibition candidate, cannot be too careful. Some of Mr. Blaine's strikers will be putting a handful of doves into his vest pocket, and then getting some Reverend Blaine to expose him.

Dr. Talmage on the earthquake: "Hail what I tell you!"

A standard English remedy, or rather preventer, for the cholera, which at the time was much believed in, was to take during the day, either spread on bread or butter or in some other way, two spoonfuls of salt. This salt acted as a disinfectant, and it was asserted that no one who took regularly his two spoonfuls caught the cholera.

The political pot is heating, and will soon be boiling over.

Burglars now give a serenade in front of a house while their pals work the rear.

This is a lively century, and abounds in astonishing inventions, thrilling crimes, and marvelous political lies.

Maud S. has fashionable receptions daily at her Saratoga stable.

The black ex-queen of Assab, Turin's royal guest, refused the aid of doctors during a recent indisposition on the ground that it was against African court etiquette for white hands to touch her.

Francis Murphy, the temperance reformer, will open his campaign in Kentucky. Paragons are cracking jokes about his teetotaly. But it is a fact that a few years ago he made such a deep impression that that a party of actors thought of following him around and playing "Ten Nights in a Bar-room" in places as he left them. The actors being "broke" the scheme was abandoned, and the liquor dealers were so happy they saw to it that Murphy's clear as the light of the day. Some evil-minded persons hinted at the time that it was only a "blind" of the actors to get drinks, but of course scandals will occur in this lively age.

Sittings: Japan has enacted a code of criminal procedure. All classes are subjected to the same punishment, from nabob down to the poorest laborer. How long will it be before such an arrangement as that is introduced into this country?

Bob Ingersoll is sick of politics, and will attend to lecturing.

The late Allan Pinkerton once perpetrated a good joke upon some friends. He took them to his country seat on a very cold day. He treated them to a good dinner, but when he went to bed he chattered before a large stove, which was apparently red hot. Suddenly Mr. Pinkerton remarked: "It strikes me that stove doesn't give out much heat. How do you feel?" And each and every one replied that he felt delightfully warm, too warm in fact, and suggested that the stove door be opened. Mr. Pinkerton acted on the suggestion, and the building was filled with a large cloud of ice as the only contents. "See, gentlemen," said he, "what a vivid imagination and a little Scotch whisky will do."

An Indiana editor calls the editor of a rival journal a half-headed snipe whose miserable carcass was left to rot on the highway. He has lost the Philadelphia Press refers that the campaign is fully opened.

A careful estimate made by a Western moralist finds in a barrel of whiskey, one murder, sixteen broken legs, two broken necks, twenty-four broken arms, a cross of broken eyes, eighteen moon-bodies, and a good deal of the recent reduction in the price of ink we can turn these sad tales at the low price of ten cents each, or three for a quarter. They are warranted to fit any climate, stand in any climate, and cause old ladies to sob and young ones to shiver. Don't address us unless you have no business.

One Reason for Tight Lacing.

(Class Belle in Gussiedum Equator.) Unless you have seen them, you can't have no idea of the smallness of the suits of rooms which New York families of considerable pretension to style will commonly hire for \$100.000 a week, and of space is wasted. The parlors are bedrooms in size and the bedrooms are merely closets in size and the closets are nothing but a series of lockers for the use of the family. I called to an acquaintance on whom I relied for information. She was a high-flying lady in the morning. She wore a high-flying dress, and she was kind, which, although in itself calculated to make the visit less smaller than it is, was a great deal of help. She was a high-flying lady, and she was kind, which, although in itself calculated to make the visit less smaller than it is, was a great deal of help.

The cowboys pride themselves on their record for never letting a hungry man apply to them in vain.

A correspondent quotes Roscoe Conkling as declaring that he will not wag his little finger in this campaign one way or the other.

Professor Dana of New Haven does not trouble himself about the scientific causes of the recent earthquake. As it severely shook up old Yale College he pronounces it simply an "unaccountable impertinence."

Tables were set in Blaine organs would lead a stranger to this country to infer that our working men were living in palace and their wives dressed in silks covered with diamonds. The capitalists, of course, are on a strike.

New York World: The numerous offshoots of the Blaine and Logan families are being clung to the treasury for many long years are the real "old veterans" of the war.

Tribune: A returned missionary says that the Zulus in their native state are one of the finest races in the world. All the men are honest and

all the women chaste. But as soon as they are converted to Christianity and begin to wear clothes they generally become vicious and dissolute.

The popular slang words chic and peccant have fallen into disuse in Paris, and the new Anamese word tott has taken their place. To say that a thing is tott is equivalent to saying that it is so perfect in its way as to be beyond the reach of criticism.

Norristown Herald: An Atlanta man who was given a letter to mail eighteen years ago posted it last week. If the letter contained a remittance for a suit of clothes bought on "tick," the creditor will not manifest any surprise by the long delay. He will merely remark, as he pockets the money, "Barkus is a little more prompt than usual."



THE POET AT THE TELEPHONE.

THE POET.—Hello, Central, call up Mr. Blaine. CENTRAL.—Here he is.

THE POET.—I have a little poem, or rather an old song with variations.

MR. BLAINE.—Is it nice?

THE POET.—Oh, yes. It is entitled "J. B. In-Invincible Confidence."

MR. BLAINE.—Please read it.

THE POET.—Here goes:

J. B. INVINCIBLE CONFIDENCE.
Old song with variations.

Oh, come with me and be my friend,
For on your love my vote depends,
And later when I frankly state
Why I'm a model candidate.

I'm called the knight of the waving plume,
And this is reason, I presume,
I've got the brains and I've got the dash,
And always fight for "strictly cash."

I'm quite "magnetic," too, I know,
For I "draw" the "vote" wherever I go;
In this world's game, I'm now as fast,
Because I have a taking way.

I served in the war by substitute,
And then I played it rather cute;
I got the State to settle the bill,
And I was a winner just for all.

And when the war had closed in peace
I ridged myself in a red chemise,
And swore by all that's black and blue
Those awful rebels were no dupe.

But when I struck a "Little Rock,"
Which gave my system quite a shock,
I ridged upon me seaward days,
And now I like "Pacific" ways.

The "venomous tongue" asperses my name,
And taint me with "its all a game,"
With perfect truth I can proudly say
My record's clear as the light of day.

For when in the House I rose to explain
How public trust means private gain,
I made such a chance as you'll agree
Allowed me a chance to go "Scott free."

As a "man of letters" I greatly excel,
And Mulligan said they'd do fairly well;
But when I took my "straight" days,
Heavened my "style" was very polite.

Oh, when I'm in the president's chair,
You'll not find me a "deadhead" there;
For "various chances" now I see
Where I can serve your nominee.

Just come with me and prove my love;
For you the "jungle depths" I'll rove;
I'll find the places rich and gold,
Where jobs are thick and honor sold.

I'll send our ships all over the main;
The "Sun" will tell you with a chain,
And I will wear China with his beauteous cue,
I'll get to dig down in Peru.

The sun shall shine on this fair land,
The crops grow big at my command,
And every man have plenty of "tin,"
If they but help me get my mind.

Oh, come with me and be my friend,
For on your love my vote depends;
The White House seems to beckon me;
I fear it's a cheat. Your friend, J. B.

MR. BLAINE.—Hello, Central. Shut off that idiot. REPLY.—Here are my poets call me, I'm out.

"Maiden's Rock."
(Detroit Free Press.)

There are 650 "Maiden's Rocks" in the State of Michigan alone. That means lots of different places where the Indian maidens were killed.

One thinks of it with sadness. The maidens had no other done it. Had they waited a week or two they would have entirely recovered from the feeling and admitted that the Indian was right in his love for the Indian maid.

There is a story of a young man who was killed by an Indian. The Indian was a very handsome fellow, and the young man was a very handsome fellow. The Indian was a very handsome fellow, and the young man was a very handsome fellow.

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